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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 17th April, 1952

No. 113-C/52.—The Constituent Assembly (Legislative) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India as modified and adapted by the Speaker of the House of the People in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (2) of Article 118 of the said Constitution for the purposes of regulating the procedure and conduct of business in the House of the People under the said Constitution, are hereby published for general information:—

RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

CHAPTER I

SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS

1. These rules may be called “the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People”. Short title.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Constitution” means the Constitution of India;

“Council” means the Council of States;

“Finance Minister” includes any Minister;

“Gazette” means the Gazette of India;

“House” means the House of the People;

“Houses” means the Council of States and the House of the People;

“member” means a member of the House of the People;

“member in charge of the Bill” means in the case of a Government Bill any Minister and in any other case the member who has introduced the Bill;

“Minister” means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary;

“Parliamentary Committee” is a Committee which is elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker and works under the direction of the Speaker and presents its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Parliament Secretariat;

“private member” means a member other than a Minister;

“Secretary” means the Secretary to the House of the People and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;

Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also in these rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II

SUMMONS TO MEMBERS, SEATING AND ROLL OF MEMBERS

3. The Secretary shall issue a summons to each member specifying the date and place for a session of the House. Summons of Members.

4. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine. Seating of members.

5. There shall be a Roll of Members of the House which shall be signed by every member, before taking his seat, in the presence of the Secretary. Roll of Members.

CHAPTER III

ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER AND PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

6. (1) The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the President may fix and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of this date. Election of Speaker by the House.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker of the House, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Speaker if elected:

Provided that a member shall not propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.

(3) A member in whose name a motion stands in the list of business may, when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved and decided if necessary by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Speaker of the House.

**Election of
Deputy
Speaker by
the House.**

7. (1) The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of this date.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of a motion that another member be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker if elected:

Provided that a member shall not propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion.

(3) A member in whose name a motion stands in the list of business may when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved and decided if necessary by division. If any motion is carried, the person presiding shall, without putting later motions, declare that the member proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House.

**Panel of
Chairmen.**

8. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the House a panel of not more than six Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker, or in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker.

(2) A Chairman nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new panel of Chairmen is nominated.

**Powers of
Deputy
Speaker
or other
member
presiding
over sitting
of the
House.**

9. The Deputy Speaker or other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these Rules shall, when so presiding, have the same power as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these Rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

CHAPTER IV

SITTING OF THE HOUSE

10. A sitting of the House is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these Rules.

When is sitting of the House duly constituted?

11. Sittings of the House shall, subject to the direction of the Speaker, ordinarily commence at 10-45 A.M.

Commencement of sitting.

12. The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct.

Sittings of the House.

13. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sittings of the House on any day shall ordinarily conclude at 5 P.M.

Conclusion of sitting.

CHAPTER V

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AND MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE

14. The Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address to the Houses under Article 87(1) of the Constitution.

Allotment of time for discussion of President's Special Address.

15. On such day or days or part of any day, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the matters referred to in such Address on a motion of thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

Scope of Discussion.

16. Amendments may be moved to such motion of thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

Amendments

17. (1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the President's Address,—

Other business that may be taken up.

(a) a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day, and

(b) other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business

on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by an adjournment motion under rule 64.

Government's right of reply.

18. The Prime Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion and the Speaker may enquire how much time will be required for the speech so that he may fix the hour by which the discussion shall conclude.

Time limit for speeches.

19. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe, after taking the sense of the House, a time limit for speeches.

President's Address under Rule 86 (1) of the Constitution.

20. The Speaker may allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address under Article 86(1) of the Constitution.

Messages by President.

21. Where a message from the President for the House under Article 86(2) of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he shall read the message to the House and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In giving these directions, the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as it may be necessary to do so.

Prorogation of the House.

22. When the President prorogues the House or Houses, he may address the House or Houses, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VI

ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS AND BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Arrangement of Business

Arrangement of Government Business.

23. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business that business shall have precedence and the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker after consultation with the Leader of the House may determine:

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.

24. The Speaker, after considering the state of business of the House, may allot so many days as may be possible for private members' business which originates in the House and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence.

Allotment
of time for
private
members'
Business.

25. (1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills given by private members shall be determined by ballot, to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.

Precedence
of private
members'
Bills.

(2) On a day allotted for the disposal of private members' Bills such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely—

- (a) Bills returned by the President with a message under Article 111 of the Constitution;
- (b) Bills which have been passed by the Council and returned by the House with amendments;
- (c) Bills which have been passed by the House and transmitted to the Council;
- (d) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (e) Bills in respect of which the Report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented;
- (f) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions;
- (g) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried;
- (h) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- (i) other Bills.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (2) shall be determined by ballot to be held at such time and in such manner as the Speaker may direct:

Provided that Bills falling under clause (g) of sub-rule (2) shall be arranged in groups in the order of their date of introduction and relative precedence within each group shall be determined by ballot.

(4) The Speaker may by special order to be announced in the House make such variations in the relative precedences of Bills set out in sub-rule (2) as he may consider necessary or convenient.

Precedence
of private
members'
resolutions.

26. The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by private members shall be determined by ballot, to be held in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker, on such day as the Speaker may direct.

Business
outstanding
at end of

27. Private members' business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 25 and 26 any such business which is under discussion at the end of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.

Resumption
of adjourned
debate on
private
member's
Bill or re-
solution.

28. (1) When on a motion being carried the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it will not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.

(2) When the debate on a private member's Bill or resolution is adjourned *sine die*, the member-in-charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for private members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.

29. (1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member. List of Business.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any meeting without the leave of the Speaker.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down for a day earlier than the day after that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.

(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than five resolutions (in addition to any resolution which is outstanding under the proviso to rule 27) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of private members' resolutions.

Business Advisory Committee

30. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee. Constitution of the Business Advisory Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) If the Speaker for any reason is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

31. Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provisions of rule 30 have held office. Filling of casual vacancies.

32. The quorum of the Committee shall be five.

Quorum

33. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House may direct for being referred to the Committee. Functions of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill shall be completed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Presentation and circulation of the report of the Committee.

34. The time-table in regard to the Bill or group of Bills as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Speaker to the House and notified in the Parliamentary Bulletin.

Allocation of time-order

35. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker "that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills," and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an Order of the House:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:

Provided further that not more than half-an-hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such a motion.

Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour.

36. At the appointed hour in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order, for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill.

Variation in the allocation of time order.

37. No variation in the Allocation to Time Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House who shall notify orally to the House that there was general agreement for such variation, which shall be enforced by the Speaker after taking the sense of the House.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS

Time for questions.

38. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Notice of questions.

39. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than ten clear days' notice of a question shall be given.

40. Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify—

Form of notice of questions.

- (a) the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed; and
- (b) the date on which the question is proposed to be placed on the list of questions for answer.

41. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no question shall be placed on the list of questions for answer until five days have expired from the time when notice of such question has been given by the Secretary to the Minister to whom it is addressed.

Notice of admission of questions to Ministers.

42. A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk and if he does not distinguish it by an asterisk the question shall be printed in the list of questions for written answer.

Questions for oral answers to be distinguished by asterisks.

43. (1) Not more than three questions distinguished by asterisks by the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any one day. Questions in excess of three shall be placed in the list of questions for written answer.

Member entitled to oral answers to three questions on a day.

(2) The order in which questions for oral answer are to be placed shall be indicated by the member giving notice and, if no such order is indicated, the questions shall be placed in the list of questions for oral answer in the order in which notices are received in point of time.

44. The time available for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for the answering of questions relating to such Ministry or Ministries as the Speaker may from time to time, provide, and on each such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs only questions relating to the Ministry or Ministries for which time on that day has been allotted shall be placed on the list of questions for oral answer.

Allotment of days for oral answers to questions.

45. If any question placed on the list of questions for oral answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the Minister to whom the question is addressed shall forthwith lay upon the Table of the House a written reply to the question, and no oral reply shall be required to such

Written answers to questions not replied orally.

question and no supplementary questions shall be asked in respect thereof.

Questions
to private
members.

46. A question may be addressed by a member to a private member provided the subject matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variations as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Conditions
of admissi-
bility of
questions.

47. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of this rule, a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

(2) The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions:—

- (i) It shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;
- (ii) if it contains a statement the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;
- (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;
- (iv) it shall not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;
- (v) it shall not ask as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.
- (vi) it shall not ordinarily exceed 150 words;
- (vii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government of India;
- (viii) it shall not ask about proceedings in a Committee which have not been placed before the House by a report from the Committee;
- (ix) it shall not reflect on the character or conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion;

- (x) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;
- (xi) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt within the limits of an answer to a question;
- (xii) it shall not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused;
- (xiii) it shall not ask for information on trivial matters;
- (xiv) it shall not ordinarily seek information on matters of past history;
- (xv) it shall not require information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference;
- (xvi) it shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India;
- (xvii) it shall not ask for information on a matter on which a question has been tabled in the Council.
- (xviii) it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;
- (xix) it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected;
- (xx) it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country; and
- (xxi) it shall not seek information about matters which are in their nature secret.

48. In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact.

Questions on matters of correspondence between the Govt. of India and the Govt. of a State.

49. (1) The Speaker shall decide whether a question or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any question or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of questioning or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

Speaker to decide admissibility of questions.

(2) Subject to the provisions of Rule 44, the Speaker may direct that a question be placed on the list of questions for answer on a date later than that specified by a member in his notice if he is of the opinion that a longer period is necessary to decide whether the question is or is not admissible.

Speaker to decide if a question is to be treated as starred or unstarred.

50. If in the opinion of the Speaker any question put down for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, the Speaker may direct that such question be placed in the list of questions for written answer:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, call upon the member who has given notice of a question for oral answer to state in brief his reasons for desiring an oral answer and, after considering the same, may direct that the question be included in the list of questions for written answer.

List of questions.

51. Questions which have not been disallowed, shall be entered in the list of questions for the day for oral or written answer as the case may be in accordance with the orders of the Speaker.

Order in which questions shall be called.

52. Questions for oral answers shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

Withdrawal or postponement of questions.

53. A member may, by notice given at any time before the meeting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of rule 44, be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed:

Provided that a postponed question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the time when the notice of postponement has been received by the Secretary.

Mode of asking questions.

54. (1) When the time for asking questions arrives, the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a question appears in the list of questions.

(2) The member so called shall rise in his place and unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, he shall ask the question by reference to its number in the list of questions.

(3) If on a question being called it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker, at the request of any member, may direct that the answer to it be given.

55. When all the questions for which an oral answer is desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may also permit a member to ask a question standing in the name of another member, if so authorised by him.

Questions
of absent
members.

56. (1) No discussion shall be permitted during the time for questions under rule 38 in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

Supplemen-
tary ques-
tions.

(2) Any member when called by the Speaker may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the Speaker shall disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the questions.

57. (1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with shorter notice than ten clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character he may direct that an enquiry may be made from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and, if so, on what date.

Short notice
questions.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions which have appeared in the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

(3) Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at a shorter notice, he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

(4) The member who has given notice of the question shall be in his seat to read the question when called by the Speaker and the Minister concerned shall give a reply immediately.

(5) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer, with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Publicity of answers to questions in advance.

58. Answers to questions which Ministers propose to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.

CHAPTER VIII

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of answers to questions.

59. (1) The Speaker shall allot half-an-hour from 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. on two days in a week, namely, Wednesday and Friday, for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a question in the House, irrespective of the fact whether the question was answered orally or the answer was laid on the Table of the House:

Provided that if the other business set down for the day is concluded before 5 P.M. the period of half-an-hour shall commence from the time such other business is concluded:

Provided further that the Speaker may allot any day instead of Wednesday or Friday or vary the time of commencement of such discussion if such a course is, in his opinion, necessary or convenient.

(2) A Member wishing to raise a matter shall give notice in writing to the Secretary three days in advance of the day on which the matter is desired to be raised, and shall shortly specify the point or points that he wishes to raise:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signature of at least two other members:

Provided further that the Speaker may with the consent of the Minister concerned waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.

(3) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion.

(4) If more than two notices have been received and admitted by the Speaker, the Secretary shall hold a ballot with a view to drawing two notices and the notices shall be put down in the order in which they were received in point of time:

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day is not disposed of on that day it shall not be set down for any further day, unless the member so desires, in which case it shall be included in the ballot for the next available day.

(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to put a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact.

CHAPTER IX

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT ON A MATTER OF PUBLIC

IMPORTANCE

60. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker. Speaker's consent necessary to make motion.

61. Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given before the commencement of the sitting on the day on which the motion is proposed to be made to each of the following:— Method of giving notice.

- (i) the Speaker,
- (ii) the Minister concerned, and
- (iii) the Secretary.

Restrictions
on right
to make
motion.

62. The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- (ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;
- (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;
- (vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and
- (viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or the rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary.

Mode of
asking for
leave to
move ad-
journment
motion.

63. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 60 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 60 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as not being in order.

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

64. The motion shall be taken up at 4 p.m., or if the Speaker so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate. Time for taking up motion.

65. The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 6.30 p.m. or at such other hour not being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the time of commencement of the debate. Closure of debate.

66. The Speaker shall prescribe a time limit for speeches. Time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER X

LEGISLATION

(I) BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE HOUSE

(a) *Introduction and publication of Bills*

67. The Speaker on a request being made to him may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the financial memorandum accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again. Publication before introduction.

68. (1) Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain argument: Notice of motion of leave to introduce private members' Bills.

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, revise the statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Constitution cannot be introduced without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, the member shall annex to

the notice such sanction, or recommendation conveyed through a Minister, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

**Communica-
tion of
sanction or
recommen-
dation of
President
in respect
of Bills.**

69. The orders of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to the introduction or consideration of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

**Financial
Memoran-
dum to
Bills and
Money
clauses in
Bills.**

70. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics:

Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type or in italics, the Speaker may permit the member in charge of the Bill to bring to the notice of the House such clauses.

**Explanatory
Memoran-
dum to
Bills delega-
ting legisla-
tive powers.**

71. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.

**Motion for
leave to
introduce a
Bill.**

72. If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:—

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.

**Publication
after intro-
duction.**

73. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

(b) *Motion after introduction of Bills*

74. (1) When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

Motions after introduction of Bills.

- (i) that it be taken into consideration; or
- (ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or
- (iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or
- (iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:

Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for two days, before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

75. (1) On the day on which any motion referred to in rule 74 is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.

Discussion of principle of Bill.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—

- (a) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion, or
- (b) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the

purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.

(3) Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, unless the Speaker allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

76. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member in charge.

(c) *Select Committees on Bills*

Composition of Select Committee.

77. (1) The member of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Select Committee if he is not willing to serve on the Committee. The mover shall ascertain whether such member proposed to be named by him is willing to serve on the Committee.

Chairman of Select Committee.

78. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that where the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman in his place.

(3) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

79. (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.

Quorum of Select Committee.

(2) If at the time fixed for any meeting of the Select Committee, or if at any time during any such meeting, there is no quorum the Chairman of the Committee shall either suspend the meeting until there is a quorum or adjourn the meeting to some future day.

(3) Where the Select Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for meeting of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the House.

80. If a member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings of the Select Committee, without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee.

Discharge of members absent from meetings of Select Committee.

81. Members who are not members of a Select Committee may be present during the deliberations of the Committee but shall not address the Committee nor sit in the body of the Committee:

Members other than members of Committee may be present at a meeting.

Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a member.

82. In the case of equality of votes on any matter the Chairman or other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote.

Casting vote of Chairman.

83. A Select Committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. The order of reference to such sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole committee.

Power to appoint sub-committees.

84. The meetings of a Select Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix:

Meeting of Select Committee.

Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may, in consultation with the Minister whose Ministry is concerned with the Bill, fix the date and time of a meeting.

Sittings of
Select Com-
mittee.

85. A Select Committee may sit whilst the House is sitting provided that on a division being called in the House the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in his opinion enable members to vote in the division.

Notice of
amend-
ments and
procedure
generally in
Select Com-
mittee.

86. (1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given before the day on which the Bill is taken up by the Select Committee, any member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved.

(2) In other respects, the procedure in a Select Committee shall, as far as practicable be the same as is followed in the House during the consideration stage of a Bill, with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

Notice of
amend-
ments by
members
other than
members of
Select Com-
mittee.

87. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, any notice given by a member of any amendment to a clause in the Bill shall stand referred to the Committee provided that where notice of amendment is received from a member who is not a member of the Select Committee such amendment shall not be taken up by the Committee unless moved by a member of the Committee.

Power to
take evi-
dence or
call for
papers, re-
cords or
documents.

88. (1) A Select Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final:

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

(4) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

89. The examination of witnesses before a Select Committee shall be conducted as follows:—

Procedure
for examin-
ing witness-
es.

(1) The Select Committee shall before a witness is called for examination decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be put to the witness.

(2) The Chairman of the Select Committee may first put to the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject-matter of the Bill or any connected subject thereto according to the mode of procedure mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule.

(3) The Chairman may call other members of the Select Committee one by one to put any other questions.

(4) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.

(5) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Select Committee when a witness is summoned to give evidence shall be kept.

90. (1) The evidence tendered before the Select Committee under rule 89 may be made available to all members of the Select Committee.

Printing
and pub-
lication of
evidence
tendered be-
fore a
Select Com-
mittee.

(2) The Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the table of the House.

(3) The evidence given before a Select Committee shall not be published by any member of the Select Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the table of the House:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the table of the House.

Power of Speaker to give direction on a point of procedure or otherwise.

91. (1) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of the Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organization of its work.

(2) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

Power of Select Committee to make suggestions on procedure.

92. A Select Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure relating to Select Committees for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary.

Record of the decisions of a Select Committee.

93. A record of the decisions of a Select Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.

Reports by Select Committee.

94. (1) As soon as may be after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 84 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House:

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:

Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the representation of the Report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill directed by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(4) Where a Bill has been altered the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member in charge of the Bill that his next motion should be a motion for circulation, or, where the Bill has already been circulated, for re-circulation.

(5) The Report of the Select Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:

Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the Report on behalf of the Committee.

(6) Any member of a Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters, connected with the Bill or dealt with in the Report.

95. (1) The Report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the Minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee. Presentation of Report.

(2) In presenting a report the Chairman or, in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate at this stage.

96. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House. The report, and the Bill as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette. Printing and publication of reports.

(d) *Procedure after presentation of Report of a Select Committee*

97. (1) After the presentation of the final report of a Select Committee on a Bill, the member in charge may move— Motions that may be moved after presentation of the report of a Select Committee.

(a) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration:

Provided that any member of the House may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report has not been made available for the use of members for two days, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the report to be taken into consideration; or

- (b) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be re-committed either—
 - (i) without limitation, or
 - (ii) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or
 - (iii) with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or an additional provision in the Bill; or
- (c) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated, as the case may be, for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon.

(2) If the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of obtaining opinion or further opinion thereon.

* Scope of debate on report of Select Committee.

98. The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Select Committee and the matters referred to in that report or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principle of the Bill.

(e) *Amendments to clauses, etc. and consideration of Bills.*

Notice of Amendments.

99. (1) If notice of an amendment has not been given one day before the day on which the Bill is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved:

Provided that, in the case of a Government Bill, an amendment, of which notice has been received from the member in charge, shall not lapse by reason of the fact that the member in charge has ceased to be a Minister or a member and such amendment shall be printed in the name of the new member in charge of the Bill.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been received.

100. The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments:—

Conditions of admissibility of amendments...

- (i) An amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.
- (ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the House on the same question.
- (iii) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.
- (iv) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without, a subsequent amendment or schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved, so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole:

Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments.

- (v) The Speaker shall determine the place in which an amendment shall be moved.
- (vi) The Speaker may refuse to propose an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous or meaningless.
- (vii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been proposed by the Speaker.

101. If any member desires to move an amendment which under the Constitution cannot be moved without the previous sanction or recommendation of the President, he shall annex to the notice required by these rules such sanction or recommendation conveyed through a Minister and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

Sanction or recommendation of the President to be annexed to notice of amendment.

102. The orders of the President granting or withholding the sanction or recommendation to an amendment to a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing.

Communication of sanction or recommendation of President in respect of amendments to Bills.

Power of Speaker to select new clauses or amendments.

103. The Speaker shall have power to select the new clauses or amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.

Arrangement of amendments.

104. Amendments of which notice has been given, shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the member in charge of the Bill. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notice of them is received.

Order of amendment.

105. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate; and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: "That this clause stands part of the Bill."

Mode of moving amendment.

106. When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member when called upon by the Speaker may move an amendment to the Bill of which he has previously given notice.

Withdrawal of amendment.

107. An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise, be withdrawn, on the request of the member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.

Submission of a Bill clause by clause.

108. Notwithstanding anything in these rules, the Speaker may, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill, or any part of the Bill, to the House clause by clause. The Speaker may call each clause separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with shall put the question: "That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) stand part of the Bill".

Postponement of clause.

109. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

110. The consideration of the schedule or schedules, if **Schedule.**
any, shall follow the consideration of clauses. Schedules
shall be put from the Chair, and may be amended, in the
same manner as clauses, and the consideration of new
schedules shall follow the consideration of the original
schedules. The question shall then be put: "That this
schedule (or, as the case may be, that this schedule as
amended) stand part of the Bill."

111. Clause one, the preamble if any, and the title of a **Clause one,
preamble
and title of
the Bill.**
Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and
schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have
been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the
question: "That clause one, or the preamble or the title
(or as the case may be, that clause one, preamble or title
as amended) do stand part of the Bill".

112. Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker **Power of
Speaker to
correct
patent errors
and make
consequen-
tial changes
in a Bill as
passed.**
shall have power to correct patent errors and make such
other changes in the Bill as are consequential on the
amendments accepted by the House.

(f) *Passing of Bills*

113. (1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into con- **Passing of
a Bill.**
sideration has been carried and no amendment of the Bill
is made, the member in charge may at once move that the
Bill be passed.

(2) If any amendment of the Bill is made, any member
may object to any motion being made on the same day that
the Bill be passed, and such objection shall prevail unless
the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

(3) Where the objection prevails, a motion that the Bill
be passed may be brought forward on any future day.

(4) To such a motion no amendment may be moved
which is not either formal, verbal or consequential upon
an amendment made after the Bill was taken into con-
sideration.

114. The discussion on a motion that the Bill be passed **Scope of
Debate.**
shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in
support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In
making his speech a member shall not refer to the details
of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his
arguments which shall be of a general character.

Transmission to Council of Bills passed by the House.

115. When a Bill is passed by the House, it shall be transmitted to the Council for concurrence with a message to that effect.

(g) *Bills other than money Bills returned by Council with amendment*

Bill returned by the Council with amendment.

116. If a Bill other than a money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendment, it shall on receipt be laid on the table.

Notice of motion for consideration of amendment.

117. After the amended Bill has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any member, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, may move that the amendment be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendment.

118. (1) If a motion that the amendment be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendment to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for its consideration.

(2) An amendment relevant to the subject matter of an amendment made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.

Disposal of amendment.

119. The House, if it agrees to the amendment made by the Council shall send a message to the Council to that effect, but if it disagrees with that amendment or proposes further amendment or an alternative amendment, the House shall return the Bill or the Bill as further amended to the Council with a message to that effect.

Disagreement between the Houses.

120. If the Bill is returned to the House with a message that the Council insists on an amendment or amendments to which the House has disagreed, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendment or amendments.

(h) *Money Bills returned by Council with recommendation*

Bill returned by the Council with recommendation.

121. If a Money Bill passed by the House and transmitted to the Council is returned to the House with amendments recommended by the Council, it shall on receipt be laid on the table.

122. After the Bill with amendments as recommended by the Council has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or in any other case any Member, after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, may move that the amendments recommended by the Council be taken into consideration.

Notice of motion for consideration of amendments as recommended by the Council.

123. If a motion that the amendments as recommended by the Council be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put such amendments as recommended by the Council to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for its consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments as recommended by the Council.

124. If the House accepts any amendment or amendments as recommended by the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with the amendment or amendments recommended by the Council and accepted by the House.

Disposal of amendment as recommended by the Council.

125. If the House does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council, the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House without any of the amendments recommended by the Council.

Disagreement between the Houses.

(i) *Petitions on Bills*

126. Petitions relating to a Bill which has been published under rule 67 or which has been introduced or in respect of which notice of a motion has been received under these rules, may be presented or submitted in accordance with these rules.

Petitions relating to a Bill.

127. (1) The general form of petition set out in the Schedule, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used and, if used, shall be sufficient.

General form of a petition.

(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful and temperate language.

128. The full name and address of every signatory to a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by the signatory, if literate by his signature and if illiterate by his thumb impression.

Authentication of signatories to a petition.

**Counter
signature.**

129. Every petition shall, if presented by a member, be countersigned by him.

**Petition to
whom to be
addressed
and how to
be con-
cluded.**

130. Every petition shall be addressed to the House and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioners in regard to the Bill to which it relates.

**Presentation
of a petition.**

131. Any petition may be presented by a member, or be forwarded to the Secretary, in which latter case the fact shall be reported by him to the House, and no debate shall be permitted on the making of such report.

**Form of
presentation.**

132. A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:—

“I present a petition signed by.....petitioners regarding.....Bill”, and no debate shall be permitted on this statement.

**Constitution
of Com-
mittee on
Petitions.**

133. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time as the case may, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on petitions consisting of not more than five members.

(2) A Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

**Chairman
of Com-
mittee on
Petitions.**

134. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(3) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

**Reference
to
Committee.**

135. Every petition after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, shall be referred to the Committee.

136. (1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may in its discretion direct that it be circulated as a paper to the Bill to which it relates. Where circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time, direct that the petition be circulated.

Examination and circulation of petitions.

(2) Circulation of the petition shall be *in extenso* or of a summary thereof as the Committee, or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

137. (1) The Committee shall report to the House stating the subject matter of the petition, the number of persons by whom it is signed and whether it is in conformity with these rules, and also whether circulation has or has not been directed.

Presentation of Report of Committee on Petitions.

(2) The Report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee or in his absence by any member of the Committee.

(J) *Adjournment of Debate on and Withdrawal and Removal of Bills.*

138. At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.

Adjournment of the debate on a Bill.

139. The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill; and if such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill:

Withdrawal of a Bill.

Provided that where a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee notice of any motion for the withdrawal of the Bill shall automatically stand referred to the Committee and after the Committee has expressed its opinion in a report to the House the motion shall be set down in the list of business.

140. If a motion for leave to withdraw a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, permit the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion to make brief explanatory statements and may thereafter, without further debate, put the question.

Explanatory statement by member who moves or opposes withdrawal motion.

Removal of
a Bill from
the Register
of Bills.

141. Where any of the following motions under these rules in regard to a Bill is rejected by the House, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill and such Bill shall be removed from the Register of Bills pending in the House for one session:—

- (i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- (ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;
- (iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (iv) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee be taken into consideration; and
- (v) that the Bill (or as the case may be, that the Bill, as amended) be passed.

II. BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE COUNCIL AND TRANSMITTING TO THE HOUSE.

Bills
originat-
ing in and
passed by
the Council
and trans-
mitted to
the House.
Notice.

142. When a Bill originating in the Council has been passed by the Council and is transmitted to the House the Bill shall, as soon as may be, be laid on the Table.

143. At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Motion for
considera-
tion.

144. On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Discussion.

145. On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Reference
to Select
Committee.

146. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Council or to a Joint Committee of both the Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be

referred to a Select Committee, and the Rules regarding Select Committee on Bills originating in the House shall then apply.

147. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration clause by clause and the provisions of the rules of the House regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.

Consideration and passing.

148. If the Bill is passed without amendment, a message shall be sent to the Council intimating that the House has agreed to the Bill without any amendment.

Bill passed without amendment.

149. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the Council to the amendments.

Bill passed with amendments.

150. If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the House or any of them or agrees to any of the amendments made by the House with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the Table.

Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.

151. After the amended Bill has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member after giving two days' notice, or with the consent of the Speaker without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

152. (1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject matter of the amendments made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.

153. The House may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the Council or as further amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.

Disposal of amendments.

**Disagree-
ment be-
tween the
Houses.**

154. If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the House insists on amendments to which the Council is unable to agree, the Houses shall be deemed to have finally disagreed as to the amendments.

**Rejection
of a Bill.**

155. When any of the following motions moved in the House with reference to a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House is negatived by the House, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the House:

- (i) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;
- (ii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;
- (iii) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee be taken into consideration; and
- (iv) that the Bill (or as the case may be, that the Bill, as amended) be passed.

III. AUTHENTICATION AND CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

**Authentica-
tion of a
Bill.**

156. When a Bill is passed by the House and is in possession of the House, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Speaker and presented to the President:

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from New Delhi the Secretary may authenticate the Bill for the Speaker in case of urgency.

**Reconsidera-
tion by the
House of
a Bill
passed.**

157. When a Bill which has been passed by the Houses is returned by the President for reconsideration, the point or points referred for reconsideration shall be put before the House by the Speaker, and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill or in such other way as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the House.

CHAPTER XI

RESOLUTIONS

**Notice of
Resolution.**

158. A member other than a minister who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit the text of the resolution which he wishes to move:

Provided that the Speaker, may allow it to be entered in the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

159. A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion by the House. Form of Resolution.

160. Subject to the provisions of these rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Subject matter of resolution.

161. In order that a resolution may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely: — Conditions of admissibility of resolution.

- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed;
- (ii) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
- (iv) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and
- (v) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

162. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution, and may disallow a resolution or a part thereof when in his opinion it does not comply with these rules. Speaker to decide admissibility of resolution.

163. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called on, move the resolution, in which case he shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business. Moving of resolution.

(2) A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, authorise any other member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf, and the member so authorised may move accordingly.

(3) If a member other than a minister when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in his behalf may, with the permission of the Speaker, move the resolution standing in his name.

164. (1) After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to the rules relating to resolutions, move an amendment to the resolution. Amendments.

(2) If notice of such amendment has not been given one day before the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, allows the amendment to be moved.

(3) The Secretary shall, if time permits, make available to members from time to time lists of amendments of which notices have been given

**Time limit
of speeches.**

165. No speech on a resolution, except with the permission of the Speaker, shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes or for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.

**Scope of
discussion.**

166. The discussion of a resolution shall be strictly relevant to and within the scope of the resolution.

**Withdrawal
of resolution
and
amendment.**

167. (1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called on, withdraw the resolution in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(2) A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.

(3) If a resolution which has been admitted is not discussed during the session it shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

**Splitting of
resolution.**

168. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit.

**Repetition
of
resolution.**

169. (1) When a resolution has been moved no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year from the date of the moving of the earlier resolution.

(2) When a resolution has been withdrawn with the leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

170. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.

Copy of resolution : passed to be sent to Minister.

CHAPTER XII

MOTIONS

171. Save in so far as is otherwise provided by the Constitution or by these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.

Discussion on a matter of public interest by motion.

172. Notice of the motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary.

Notice of a motion.

173. In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely that:—

Conditions of admissibility of motion.

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;
- (iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
- (iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
- (v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;
- (vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;
- (viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

174. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a motion and may disallow a motion or a part thereof.

Speaker to decide admissibility of a motion.

175. If the Speaker admits notice of such a motion it shall be immediately notified in the Parliamentary Bulletin with the heading "No-Day-Yet-Named Motions".

Circulation of No-Day-Yet-Named Motions.

176. The Speaker may after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House allot a day, or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.

Allotment of time and discussion of motions.

Speaker to put question at the appointed time.

177. The Speaker shall at the appointed hour on the allotted day, or as the case may be, the last of the allotted days forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.

Time limit for speeches.

178. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER XIII

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS AND STATEMENTS BY A MINISTER WHO HAS RESIGNED.

Motion of no-confidence in Ministers.

179. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

- (a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;
- (b) the member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than thirty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked, as he may appoint. If less than thirty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Statement by a Minister who has resigned.

180. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER XIV

PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

181. The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government of India in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the House on such day as the President may direct. **The Budget.**

182. There shall be no discussion of the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the House. **Budget not to be discussed on presentation.**

183. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Ministries or Departments or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Ministries. **Demands for Grants.**

(2) Each demand shall contain first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Finance Minister may, after considering the suggestions if any of the Estimates Committee, settle.

184. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House. **General discussion on the Budget.**

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches.

185. (1) The Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House shall allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting of demands for grants. **Voting of Grants.**

(2) On the last day of the allotted days, at five o'clock, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

(3) Motions may be moved to reduce any grant.

(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any grant shall be permissible.

(5) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate, appear in the Budget.

**Presentation
of the Bud-
get in parts.**

186. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent the presentation of the Budget to the House in two or more parts and when such presentation takes place, each part shall be dealt with in accordance with these rules as if it were the Budget.

**Notice of
Cut
Motions.**

187. If notice of a motion to reduce any grant has not been given one day before the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

**Vote on
Account.**

188. (1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required, and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.

(3) Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.

**Supplemen-
tary, addi-
tional, ex-
cess and
exceptional
grants and
votes of
credit.**

189. Supplementary, additional, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as the Speaker may deem to be necessary or expedient.

190. The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion. **Scope of discussion on Supplementary grants.**

191. When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, fund may be so made available. **Token grant.**

192. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary. **Appropriation Bill.**

(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days jointly or severally for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall at 5 o'clock on the allotted day, or, as the case may be, the last of the allotted days, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under the preceding sub-rule.

193. (1) In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period. **Finance Bill.**

(2) At any time after the introduction in the House of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall at 5 o'clock on the allotted day or, as the case may be, the last of the allotted days forthwith put every question

necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:

Provided that if a Minister has a right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion at 4 P.M. on that day and has not commenced his reply at that hour, the Speaker shall inquire how much time not exceeding one hour he requires for his reply and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing the House to resume his seat at such time as will leave available before 5 o'clock the amount of time which the Minister has stated that he requires for his reply.

(3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put at 5 o'clock on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments of the Bill have been made.

(4) Subject to the proviso to sub-rule (2) the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.

Business that can be taken up on a day allotted for any kind of financial business.

194. Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for other business under rule 184, 185, 192 or 193 a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day before the House enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.

Time limit for disposal of financial business.

195. In addition to the powers exercisable by the Speaker under these rules, he may exercise all powers necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business and in particular allot time for the disposal of various kinds of such business and where time is so allotted, he shall at the appointed hour put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.

Explanation.—Financial business includes any business which the Speaker holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.

Committee on Public Accounts.

196. (1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation

of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the Government of India, the annual financial and revenue accounts and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than fifteen members, who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(3) The term of office of members of the Committee shall be one year.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur by election in the manner aforesaid, and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, under the provisions of this rule, have held office.

(5) In order to continue a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be four.

(6) If a member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings of the Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee.

(7) (a) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(b) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman in his place.

(c) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

(8) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(9) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided

Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

(10) The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.

(11) The Committee may hear officials or take evidence connected with the accounts under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(12) (a) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of the Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure and the organization of its work.

(b) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

(13) The Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary.

Control of
Committee
on Public
Accounts.

197. (1) In scrutinising the Appropriation of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Accounts to satisfy itself—

- (a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
- (c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf in the Appropriation Act, or under rules framed by competent authority under the provisions of the said Act:

Provided that the provision made in clause (c) above shall not apply to any accounts prior to the year 1950-51.

(2) (a) It shall be also the duty of the Public Accounts Committee to scrutinise the combined finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India and the audit report thereon;

(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State Corporations, Trading and Manufacturing Schemes and projects together with the balance sheet of statements of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon;

(c) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General of India either under the directions of the President or by a statute of Parliament; and

(d) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in cases where the President may have required him to conduct audit on any receipts or to examine the Accounts of stores and stocks.

198. (1) There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the policy underlying those estimates may be effected therein and to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Committee
on estimates.

(2) The Committee shall consist of not more than twenty-five members who shall be elected by the House every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(3) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur by election in the manner aforesaid and any person elected to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is elected would, under the provisions of this rule, have held office.

(5) (a) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(b) If the Chairman is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman in his place.

(c) If the Chairman is absent from any meeting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that meeting.

(6) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be six.

(7) If a member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings of the Committee without the permission of the Chairman, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee.

(8) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(9) The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees, each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

(10) The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.

(11) The Committee may hear officials or take other evidence connected with the estimates under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(12) The Committee may continue its examination of the estimates from time to time throughout the financial year and report to the House as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The demand for grants

may be finally voted notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.

(13) (a) The Speaker may from time to time issue such directions to the Chairman of the Committee as he may consider necessary for regulating its procedure and the organization of its work.

(b) If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

(14) The Committee shall have power to pass resolutions on matters of procedure for the consideration of the Speaker, who may make such variations in procedure as he may consider necessary..

CHAPTER XV

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

199. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member, or of the House or of a Committee thereof. Question of privilege.

200. A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. Notice of question of privilege.

201. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions:— Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege.

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting;

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

202. (1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 199 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege make a short statement relevant thereto: Mode of raising a question of privilege.

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 199 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he refuses consent or holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order:

Provided further that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Reference to
Committee
of Privileges.

203. If leave under rule 202 is granted, the question shall be referred to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made by the Leader of the House or any other member to whom he may delegate his function under this rule.

Constitution
of Com-
mittee of
Privileges.

204. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than ten members.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of
Committee
of privileges.

205. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is for any reason unable to act, the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(3) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

206. The quorum of the Committee shall be five.

Quorum of
Committee.

207. (1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

Examination
of the ques-
tion by the
Committee.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of this rule, the report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the committee.

208. (1) The Committee of Privileges shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

Evidence
before
Committee
of Privileges.

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker, whose decision shall be final:

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Chairman of the Committee and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(4) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

209. (1) As soon as may be after a question of privileges has been referred to the Committee of Privileges, the Committee shall meet from time to time and shall make a report within the time fixed by the House:

Sittings of
Committee
of Privileges.

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report, the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:

Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:

Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

(4) The report will be signed by the Chairman of the Committee on behalf of the Committee.

**Presentation
of Report.**

210. The report of the Committee of Privileges shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.

**Consideration
of report.**

211. As soon as may be, after the report has been presented, a motion in the name of the Chairman of the Committee or any member of the Committee will be put down that the report be taken into consideration.

Amendments.

212. Any member may give notice of amendment to the motion for consideration of the report referred to in rule 211 in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the question be re-committed to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter.

**Regulation
of procedure.**

213. The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee or in the House.

**Power of
Speaker to
refer ques-
tions of pri-
vilege to
Committee.**

214. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.

CHAPTER XVI

SUBORDINATION LEGISLATION

215. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Subordinate Legislation may be constituted to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers delegated by Parliament have been properly exercised within the framework of the statute delegating such powers.

Committee on subordinate legislation and its functions.

216. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than ten members who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

Constitution of the Committee on subordinate legislation.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

217. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee:

Chairman of Committee on subordinate legislation.

Provided that if the Deputy Speaker is a member of the Committee, he shall be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is for any reason unable to act the Speaker may similarly appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(3) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

218. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be four.

Quorum.

219. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

Chairman's casting vote.

220. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to

Appointment of sub-committee.

them, and the reports of such sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee.

Evidence before Committee on subordinate legislation.

221. (1) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker, whose decision shall be final:

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, a witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Chairman of the Committee and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of the Committee.

(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(4) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

Numbering and publication of "Regulation", "rules", "sub-rule", etc.

222. Each "Regulation", "rule", "sub-rule", "bye-law", etc. framed in pursuance of the legislative functions delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority and which is required to be laid before the House, hereinafter referred to as "order", shall subject to such rules as the Speaker may in consultation with the Leader of the House prescribe, be numbered and published in the Gazette of India immediately after they are promulgated and numbered.

Duties of the Committee.

223. After each such order referred to in rule 222 is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider—

- (i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;

- (iii) whether it contains imposition of taxation;
- (iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the court;
- (v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Act does not expressly give any such power;
- (vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or the Public Revenues;
- (vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers by the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication or laying it before Parliament;
- (ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

224. (1) If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House within one month of the commencement of a session of the House after the promulgation of such orders or within such earlier or later period which a statute of Parliament may have fixed for any specified case.

Report of
the Com-
mittee.

(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any orders should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

225. The report of the Committee shall be presented to the House in writing signed by the Chairman of the Committee or, in his absence by any member of the Committee.

Presentation
of the re-
port.

226. The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.

Regulation
of pro-
cedure.

CHAPTER XVII

RESIGNATION AND VACATION OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE.

227. (1) A member who desires to resign his seat in the House shall intimate, in writing, under his hand addressed

Resignation
of seats in
the House.

to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House in the following form and shall not give any reason for his resignation:

Place

Date

To

The Honourable Speaker of the House of the People,
New Delhi.

Sir,

I hereby tender my resignation of my seat in the House with effect from.....

Yours faithfully,

Member of the House:

Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter the Speaker may, in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out in the House.

(2) As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received an intimation in writing from a member under his hand resigning his seat in the House, inform the House that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the House:

Provided that when the House is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House re-assembles, that such and such a member has resigned his seat in the House during the inter-session period.

(3) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after the Speaker has received such intimation from a member resigning his seat in the House, cause the information to be published in the Gazette of India and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

Permission
to remain
absent from
meetings
of the house.

228. (1) A member wishing to obtain permission of the House for remaining absent from meetings thereof under clause (4) of Article 101 of the Constitution shall make an application in writing to the Speaker, stating the period for which he may be permitted to be absent from the meetings of the House.

(2) After the receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of this rule the Speaker shall, as soon as may be, read out the application to the House and ask: "Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to such and such

a member for remaining absent from all meetings of the House for such and such a period." If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: "Permission to remain absent is granted." But if any dissentient voice is heard, the Speaker shall take the sense of the House and thereupon declare the determination of the House.

(3) No discussion shall take place on any question before the House under this rule.

(4) The Secretary shall, as soon as may be, after a decision has been signified by the House, communicate it to the member.

(5) If a member who has been granted leave of absence under sub-rule (2) attends the session of the House during the period of his leave, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date of his resumed attendance shall lapse.

229. (1) The seat of a member shall be declared vacant, under clause (4) of Article 101 of the Constitution on a motion by the Leader of the House or by such other member to whom he may delegate his functions in this behalf. Vacation of seats in the House.

(2) If the motion referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule is carried, the Secretary shall cause the information to be published in the Gazette of India and forward a copy of the notification to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

AMENDMENT OF RULES

AMENDMENT OF RULES

230. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Rules shall be constituted to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend to the Speaker any amendments or additions to these rules that may be deemed necessary. Rules Committee.

231. (1) The Committee on Rules shall be nominated by the Speaker and shall consist of fifteen members including the Chairman of the Committee. The Speaker shall be the *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee. Composition of Rules Committee.

(2) A Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated. Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker as soon as possible after they occur.

(3) If the Speaker is for any reason unable to act as Chairman of the Committee he may appoint another Chairman of the Committee in his place.

(4) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

(5) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from two or more consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman.

Quorum. 232. (1) In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes on any matter the Chairman of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote.

CHAPTER XIX

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE HOUSE

Communications from the President to the House. 233. Communications from the President to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the President or, if the President is absent from the place of meeting of the House his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.

Communications from the House to the President. 234. Communications from the House to the President shall be made—

- (1) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the House, and
- (2) through the Speaker.

CHAPTER XX

GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE

Notices

Notices by members. 235. (1) Every notice required by the rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed

by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Parliamentary Notice Office which shall be open for this purpose between the hours to be notified from time to time on every day except Sunday or a public holiday.

(2) Notices left when the office is closed shall be treated as given on the next open day.

236. (1) A member may give notice of a motion or resolution or Bill which he may desire to be taken up on the conclusion of other business on which that motion is contingent and if such a notice is admitted by the Speaker it may be included in the list of business under the heading contingent notice of motion or resolution or Bill as the case may.

Contingent notice.

(2) A contingent notice shall be in such form as the Speaker may prescribe and shall be taken up in the House only after the business on which the notice is contingent is disposed of.

237. (1) The Secretary shall make every effort to circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is, by these rules required to be made available for the use of members.

Circulation of notices and papers to members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

238. On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notice must be given for the next session:

Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of a session.

Provided that fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which sanction or recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the sanction or recommendation as the case may be has ceased to be operative.

239. If in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate, he may in his discretion amend such notice before it is circulated.

Speaker to amend notices of questions and motions etc.

MOTIONS

**Repetition
of motion.**

240. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

**Withdrawal
of motion.**

241. (1) A member who has made a motion may withdraw the same by leave of the House.

(2) The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask: "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?" If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: "The motion is by leave withdrawn." But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion:

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

**Dilatory
motion.**

242. If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon from the Chair or decline to propose the question.

AMENDMENTS

**Scope of
amendments.**

243. (1) An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.

**Selection of
amendments.**

244. (1) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is in his opinion frivolous.

(2) In respect of any motion, the Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment upon it.

TERMS OF THE COMMUNICATION FOR CONVEYING PREVIOUS
SANCTION OR RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

245. Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary by a Minister in the following terms:—

Terms of
Communica-
tion of sanc-
tion or recom-
mendation.

“The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, motion, resolution, demand for grant or amendment accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, resolution, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill.”

and it shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct.

246. Whilst the House is sitting, a member—

- (i) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;
- (ii) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;
- (iii) shall bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving his seat;
- (iv) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;
- (v) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;
- (vi) shall always address the Chair;
- (vii) shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;
- (viii) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;
- (ix) shall not obstruct proceedings, hiss or interrupt and avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House.

Rules to be
observed by
members
while pre-
sent in the
House.

247. When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak.

Member to
speak when
called by
Speaker.

248. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker.

Mode of
addressing
the House.

Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.

Rules to be observed while speaking.

249. A member while speaking shall not—

- (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;
- (ii) make a personal charge against a member;
- (iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament or any State Legislature;
- (iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
- (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;

Explanation.—The words “persons in high authority” mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn in terms to be approved by him.

(vi) use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate;

(vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;

(viii) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House.

Question to be asked through the Speaker.

250. When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Irrelevance or repetition.

251. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Personal explanation.

252. A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.

ORDER OF SPEECHES AND RIGHT OF REPLY

253. (1) After the member who moves has spoken other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled except by the permission of the Speaker, to speak to the motion at any later stage of the debate.

Order of
speeches
and right
of reply.

(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.

254. Subject to the provision of rule 253 (3), the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Mover's
reply con-
cludes
debate.

PROCEDURE WHEN SPEAKER RISES

255. (1) Whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately sit down.

Procedure
when
Speaker
rises.

(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.

CLOSURE

256. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move, "That the question be now put", and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate the Speaker shall then put the motion: "That the question be now put".

Closure.

(2) Where the motion: "That the question be now put" has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate:

Provided that the Speaker may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these rules.

Limitation
of debate.

257. (1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix the hour at which the debate shall conclude.

(2) The Speaker shall at such appointed hour, unless the debate be sooner concluded, proceed forthwith to put all such questions as may be necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.

QUESTION FOR DECISION

Procedure
for obtain-
ing decision
of the
House.

258. A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.

Proposal
and putting
of question.

259. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for the consideration, and put it for the decision, of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

No speech
after voices
collected.

260. A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that question.

PAPERS QUOTED TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

Papers
quoted to
be laid on
the Table.

261. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

262. All papers and documents laid on the Table of the House shall be considered public.

Treatment of papers laid on Table of the House.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

263. A Parliamentary Committee which is unable to complete its work before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the Committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.

Unfinished work of Parliamentary Committees.

264. Parliamentary Committees shall have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Power of Parliamentary Committees to send for persons, papers and records.

STATEMENT MADE BY A MINISTER

265. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no questions shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

Statement made by a Minister.

DIVISION

266. (1) On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No".

Division.

(2) The Speaker shall then say: "I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it". If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice: "The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it" and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.

(3) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he may, if he thinks fit, ask the members who are for "Aye" and those for "No" respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded.

(4) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged and he does not adopt the

course provided for in sub-rule (3), he shall order a "Division" to be held.

(b) After the lapse of two minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it.

(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct the "Ayes" to go into the Right Lobby and the "Noes" into the Left Lobby. In the "Ayes" or "Noes" Lobby, as the case may be, each member shall call out his Division Number and the Division Clerk, while marking off his number on the Division List, shall simultaneously call out the name of the member.

(d) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the Division Clerks shall hand over the Division Lists to the Secretary, who shall count the votes and present the totals of "Ayes" and "Noes" to the Speaker.

(e) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

(f) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either at his seat or in the Members' Lobby.

(g) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced.

(h) When the Division Clerks have brought the Division Lists to the Secretary's table, a member who has not up to that time recorded his vote but who then wishes to have his vote recorded may do so with the permission of the Speaker.

WITHDRAWAL AND SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS

Withdrawal
of a member.

267. The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting.

Suspension
of a member.

268. (1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair

or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the session:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith quit the precincts of the House.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

269. In the case of grave disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

Power of Speaker to adjourn House or suspend sitting.

POINTS OF ORDER

270. (1) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Speaker, but, in doing so, shall confine himself to stating the point.

Points of Order and decisions thereon.

(2) The Speaker shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

271. The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

Speaker to preserve order and enforce decisions.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

272. The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its meetings, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

Report of proceedings of the House.

273. If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent, or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such word or words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

Expunging of words from debates.

Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.

274. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:

“Expunged as ordered by the Chair.”

Printing and publication of other document etc.

275. (1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the Table of the House or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 105 of the Constitution.

CUSTODY OF PAPERS

Custody of papers.

276. The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committees or Parliament Secretariat and he shall not permit any such records, documents or papers to be taken from the Parliament House without the permission of the Speaker.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS

Admission of strangers.

277. The admission of strangers during the sittings of the House to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.

Withdrawal of strangers.

278. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

RESIDUARY POWERS

Residuary powers.

279. All matters not specifically provided in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Suspension of rules.

280. Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

SCHEDULE

Form of Petition

(See rule 127)

To

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Whereas a Bill entitled a Bill

(Here insert title of Bill)

is now under the consideration of the House the humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner or petitioners in concise form, e.g., "A. B. and others" or "the inhabitants of....." or "the municipality of....." etc.)

sheweth

(Here insert concise statement of case)

and accordingly your petitioner (or petitioners) pray that

(Here insert "that the Bill be or be not proceeded with", or "that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner" or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill)

and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature or thumb impression

Countersignature of Member presenting.

By order of the Speaker,

M. N. KAUL,

Secretary.

